THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON, G. H. HOLTZMAN, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,).....$10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Wonderful Good Shoes,
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Beware
Of the Child Stealer.

For Medicinal Purposes.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Pure French Brandy.
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
The finest grades of California Wines and Brandy.
Also, very fine Old Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum.
The stock is made up of the finest grades that it is possible to obtain, and you can depend upon it being so. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Country Merchants,
Country Merchants,
Country Merchants,
Will find goods very cheap at McClarran & McKennan's. No trouble to give prices. Try 85 Market street for Drugs, Patent Medicines or Perfumery.

The Wonderful Oil Stove.
Dopp's Patent is still on exhibition at the St. Clair Hotel. Will bake 16 pounds of bread at a cost of one cent. A child can use it with perfect safety. State and County Rights for sale. J. H. Thorp.

Laird's Bloom for the Complexion
And cosmetics of all kinds, sold at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Preston & Merrill's
Baking Powder, vastly superior to all others, sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Have You Seen the Child Stealer?
If not, look out.

The Best Quality
Of Alcohol at low rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Parties wishing to purchase will call and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Many are Becoming
More anxious to invest in that "improved Stove Damper," as the best chances are going rapidly, at 11 Fifth street. tf

She is Coming
Who? The Child Stealer.

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., reopens January 8th, 1867.

Cod Liver Oil.
The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Isaac D. Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by druggists generally. no14-6m—M-Wa*

A Mystery.
Who? The Child Stealer.

The Daily Commercial

THE GALAXY, for January 15th, has been received by Pittock. This magazine has become one of the most popular and successful publications in the country.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.—A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* makes the following suggestion: "As soon as a Senator is elected, let the Senate appoint a committee to go to Harrisburg and investigate matters. It would seem probable that the election was corrupt, and the Senate refuse to swear him in. They have it to their own dignity and respectability to do so. If it be not stopped the people will pay no attention to elections, and the Government will end in anarchy. But that will cure it.

"Reconstruction at Hand."

The *Tribune* has an article with this caption, the body of which goes to show, however, that reconstruction is not very close at hand. The *Tribune* does not regard the Amendment as a safety—but insists that Congress should at this time in declaring what *will be* considered legal. We quote:

"Congress ought soon to indicate to the unreconstructed States precisely what they must do, will not do to let the session wear away without this. Many State elections will not be called when the next House assembles for organization, it would be clearly and generally known why it stood, and that the fault is its own. Let them light!

Again as to the terms, the *Tribune* says:

The vital matter, in our view, is security to every individual, however humble and despised, his essential rights of person and property. No reconstruction which does not guarantee these to whites who have been rebels against iniquitous edicts, arraignments, seizures, confiscations, harmless for their part in the rebellion, and does not secure the blacks against such abuse, spoliation, enslavement and intolerable wrong as many of them have experienced within the past year, is scarcely deserve its sonorous title. We see how a true and lasting peace, a hearty reconciliation to comfort and thrift, can be attained by terms less comprehensive than those of universal Amnesty coupled with Impartial Suffrage."

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia Monday morning—present, Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew. After calling over the Philadelphia list, the following judgments were announced:

By Woodward, Chief Justice:
Porter's Executors vs. Porter. C P, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.
Kreutz vs McKnight. D C, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Wm. V W Corbett vs Lewis & Nelson. D C, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Peters Creek R R Co vs Wm B Ross. C P, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Coffey vs Shields. D C, Erie county. Judgment affirmed.
Keeler vs Taylor. D C, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.
David Grant and Mary Boyd vs. Lobaugh Lobaugh. C P, Lycoming county. Judgment reversed.
Heffner vs. Bowman & Hiller. C P, Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.
Be Citizens Insurance Company vs. J G Magruder & Co. D C, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
County of Allegheny vs. McClung. C P, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Davis's appeal. O C, Cambria county. Decree dismissed.
The Cambria Iron Company vs. Mary and Martha Tombs. C P, Indiana county. Judgment reversed.
Burkhart vs. Byerley. C P, Armstrong county. Judgment reversed.
The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company vs. George W. Evans. C P, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.
Jones's Appeal. Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.
Heller vs Coehran. D C, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Franklin vs Graham. Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.
Reynolds' & Reynolds's appeal. Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed.
Railroad vs Railroad Company vs Allen. C P, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Armstrong vs Caldwell. C P, Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed, and a venire de novo awarded.
Hagerty vs Stewart. C P, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.
Common wealth for use of Shaffner vs Rogers. Fayette county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.
Com. vs Gormley. C P, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff in error.
Bell vs Green. C P, Mercer county. Judgment affirmed.
Henderson vs. Jobe. C P, Mercer county. Judgment affirmed. A dissenting opinion was filed by Agnew J.
Apple vs. Kunsart, C P, Greene county. Judgment affirmed.
Reed, J.
Morris vs. Dawsey, C P, Greene county. Judgment affirmed.
Hall & Caldwell vs. Brown and others, C P, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.
Negraves vs. Buntenspach. C P, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Wm. Turner vs. Oil Creek Railroad Company. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded.
Thomas vs. Halliday, C P, Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed.
Hartley vs. Linebiger, C P, Armstrong county. Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded.
Cleland Ex. vs. Clark, C P, Lawrence county. Judgment affirmed.
Hice & Harrold vs. Lane, C P, of Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded.
Kelley Greer vs. Shriver and Dilworth, D C, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.
Thomas Appeal, O C, Greene county. Appeal dismissed.
In Township of Union vs. John Monks, C P, Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Another Civil War Threatened.

NEW HAVEN, CT., January 8.—The Democratic Convention passed resolutions approving the course of the President, and denouncing the action of Congress in calling Southern representatives as a flagrant breach of public faith; the other action was taken. Hon. James Dixon, Governor Thomas H. Seymour, and others, spoke. Mr. Brooks said if the dared impeach the President it would be civil war, which would not be confined to either side of the Potomac, but devastation and ruin would be brought to our own shores.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.—The vote in the Legislature rejecting the Constitutional Amendment may be considered a strict party vote, although a few between the Democrats and Radicals.

Gov. Stuart Robinson delivered an address this evening before the Association just organized for the establishment of a Public Library in this city. He reviewed the plans of similar institutions in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston, and recommended that action, with a view to obtaining, looking to the preservation of valuable books.

Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, January 8.—The Kansas Legislature met to-day. The Senate met at noon, and the members were sworn in, when it adjourned without completing the organization. The House was organized by the election of Colonel Hallowell Speaker; J. L. Morton, Chief Clerk. The offices were filled by wounded soldiers. The organization has no political bearing on the senatorial question, the Senatorial candidates having taken no part in it. The principal candidates for Senator are Mr. Pomeroy, ex-Governor Carney, General Lee, ex-Governor Robinson, Judge Thatcher, Congressman Clark, and Senator Ross. The Conservatives have a majority in the Legislature. They have agreed to act as a unit, and will probably support the most objectionable of the radicals. Governor Crawford's message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1867. NO. 03.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The District Suffrage Bill Declared a Law of the Land.

Sale of Citizens Into Slavery.

Senatorial Aspirants Absent at State Capitals.

Nebraska Bill---Vote to be Taken To-day.

Congressman Ashley on Impeachment

He will Testify Before Judiciary Committee To-Day.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1867.

District Suffrage Bill a Law.

The House to-day was the scene of great interest. There were larger crowds in attendance than on any previous day of the session. The message of the President vetoing the District Suffrage bill was received from the Senate at one o'clock, and promptly considered. All debate was cut off by the previous question being sustained, although there did not appear to be any one disposed to speak. The bill was then passed over the veto of the President, and declared by the Speaker to be the law of the land. The result was received by a round of applause from the galleries. The only Republicans who voted to sustain the veto were Latham, of West Virginia, and Phelps, of Maryland. Mr. Raymond voted for the bill.

Sale of Citizens into Slavery.

The House then passed a bill to prevent the sale of citizens into slavery, and to enforce the thirteenth article of the Constitution abolishing slavery, which has been specially called to mind in cases lately transpiring in Maryland. Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, stated that a bill had been introduced in the State Legislature to repeal the local law providing for the sale of negroes convicted of crime. Governor New York Democrat Winfield, Berger and Hunter, voted for the House bill.

Senators Looking after their Re-election.

A number of Senators are absent at the State capitals, at which Senatorial elections are now pending. Gratz Brown is in Missouri, Mr. Yates has been in Springfield since the holidays, and Mr. Trumbull left last night for the same place. Mr. Yates is understood to be working for Mr. Trumbull's re-election, and Mr. Trumbull had determined not to go to Illinois during the contest, but matters took an unfavorable turn for him, and he left suddenly. Mr. Pomeroy is in Kansas looking after his chances and Senator Lane, of Indiana, remains at Washington to conduct the fight from this end. Messrs. Ross and Pomeroy have formed a league offensive and defensive in the matter, each to help the other, and both to "go it blind." Senator Trumbull had determined not to go to Illinois in Kentucky, but advices from there give little reason to believe he will be successful. Mr. Rousseau has gone to look after his interests at Frankfort. He has been working very hard for the Senatorship lately, but it is believed that Governor Powell has the inside track. Mr. Harris is at Albany. Roscoe Conkling is there on the same business. A number of the New York Representatives are on hand at the State Capital, working for their respective friends. Thad. Stevens left last night for Harrisburg and Forney goes there to-night to help him in the fight against Cameron.

Petitions.

In the Senate a number of petitions were offered, several of them against any curtailment of the national currency or an immediate resumption of specie payments.

Penston Agents.

The bill changing the mode of appointing pension agents and requiring them to be confirmed by the Senate, was taken up and discussed, but action was prevented by the expiration of the morning hour.

Nebraska.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up at one o'clock and was discussed without arriving at any result until adjournment, at five o'clock. The debate was totally devoid of interest, except for the significance that attaches to a radical speech by Creswell, of Maryland, in the course of which strongs was said to indicate that the radicals of Maryland are in favor of the Congressional reconstruction of that State upon the basis of Negro Suffrage.

Vote on the Nebraska Bill

A vote on the Nebraska Bill is agreed upon for to-morrow at three o'clock.

Want Higher Salaries.

The Montana people have petitioned for an increase of the salaries of the Executive officers of that Territory.

Arkansas Radicals.

The radical delegation from Arkansas have been urgent to day in recommending the abolition of the State Governments now in force, and the House the memorial to the effect was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Cabinet.

This being Cabinet day there was no general attendance or visitors at the White House, nor any general audience given. All the members of the Cabinet were present in executive council with the President and quite a long session was held on matters of general business.

Congressional Summary.

Representative Ashley will testify to-morrow before the House Judiciary Committee on the charges preferred by him against the President. One of his points is that the President has corruptly disposed of United States railway property to rebels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1867.

IMPEACHMENT.

Leading Republican lawyers do not believe that the charges for impeachment can be sustained. The Judiciary Committee holds its first sitting on the subject to-morrow.

RESIGNATION OF COLLOM.

The resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, would be favorably received by the President.

ANOTHER BOUNTY BILL.

The House Military Committee will soon report a bounty bill almost the same as that of last year.

BIT FOR THE NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

The House Postal Committee decided to report a bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of the lower end of the City Hall, of New York, designated by special committee as the best site for a postoffice.

EXTINCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is reported that the Banking Committee have resolved to report to the House against the passage of the Secretary of the Treasury's which looks to an expediting of the extinction of the national debt.

THE FREEDMEN JUBILANT.

The majority of the House was overwhelming on KESON'S bill, making it a felony to sell negroes into servitude who have been guilty of larceny. This action of the House on the suffrage bill over the President's veto makes the freedmen jubilant.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

The President sent into the Senate to day the nomination of W. B. Rice, as Paymaster General with the rank of Brigadier General.

A VENERABLE DELEGATION.

A delegation of the survivors of the soldiers of 1812, to-day waited upon the Congressional Committees on Pensions, in reference to an increase to their pensions allowance. It was a venerable delegation, the youngest being 71 years of age.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS.

In view of the recent action of Congress, the Attorney General declines for the present entertaining any further applications for pardons from those who participated in the rebellion.

MISSOURI'S CLAIMS.

The Commissioners for adjusting the claims of Missouri for equipping and paying militia, report the amount due that State seven millions eight hundred thousand dollars. Loss seven hundred thousand due for direct tax.

REMONSTRANCES POURING IN.

The House Judiciary Committee have decided to-morrow and state his grounds for preferring charges of impeachment against the President. The pressure against the impeachment project is a flagrant breach of public faith; the other action was taken. Hon. James Dixon, Governor Thomas H. Seymour, and others, spoke. Mr. Brooks said if he dared impeach the President it would be civil war, which would not be confined to either side of the Potomac, but devastation and ruin would be brought to our own shores.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Senatorial Question---Alleged Bribery.

Resolution of Inquiry.

A Veto from the Governor.

Basis of Reconstruction

Senate Committees.

Act for Relief of Connellsville Railroad.

Thad. Stevens in Harrisburg.

Gen. Moorhead Present.

Curtin's Friends More Sanguine

House Committees to be Announced Thursday.

The Commercial on Senatorial Question

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 8, 1867.

HOUSE.

The House organized at three o'clock.

A resolution was passed to appoint a committee to inquire in relation to the alleged bribery in connection with the forthcoming election for United States Senator.

A message from the Governor was read vetoing an act for the organization of the Home Insurance and Trust Company of Pittsburgh and other acts.

The tenth instant was fixed as the day for counting the Gubernatorial vote.

The Senate tariff resolutions were laid on the table until committees are announced.

Five different persons were nominated for State Treasurer, to be voted for to-morrow.

A resolution was passed by 57 to 32, requesting Congress, on the reconstruction of the Southern States, to fix the foundations of their government on the principles of eternal justice, equalizing in favor of negro suffrage.

A bill was passed to increase the fees of jurors and witnesses in Armstrong, Franklin and Westmoreland counties.

A resolution, after being debated, was passed, directing proposals to be issued for bids to publish the *Legislative Record*.

SENATE.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

The Committee on Railroads is as follows: Landon, of Bradford county, Lowry, of Erie, Graham, of Allegheny, Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, Randall, of Schuylkill, and Connell, of Philadelphia.

An act in relation to married women was presented.

Mr. Graham, an act repealing the act of August, 1864, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and restoring the privileges of the company.

Mr. White offered the resolution of the House to investigate certain rumors in relation to bribery and corruption in connection with the Senatorial contest, which was passed after a long debate.

Miscellaneous.

Hons. Thaddeus Stevens and J. K. Moorhead are in town.

The friends of Governor Curtin are more sanguine to-day.

The House Committees will be announced Thursday.

Many visitors are in town, and canvassing for Senator is active.

Hon. C. V. Culver, of Franklin, has sent here many banners of a vindicatory nature in relation to the failure of Culver, Penn & Co.

The COMMERCIAL'S late editorials on the Senatorial question are being much talked about among Western members.

HARRISBURG, January 8.—The Legislature has appointed a joint committee to investigate the truth of charges that improper influences have been used at the election of United States Senator.

Thaddeus Stevens is here.

PEERSYLVANIA MILITARY AGENCY.

Peersylvania Military Agency at Washington.

The Benefits It has Conferred on Our Soldiery.

Annual Report of Chief of Transportation.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 7, 1867.

In his annual message submitted to the Legislature last week, Governor Curtin recommended a continuance of the State Military Agency at Washington. It has been found highly useful in aiding our State troops, by advice and assistance, in various ways. A glance at its doings for the past year may not be uninteresting to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. Although its duties are necessarily miscellaneous, the principal ones may be classified under the following heads:

Collection of Pay and Bounty.

The report of 1866 showed that 2,639 applications had been made for pay and bounty. Since then, 2,030 have been prepared and filed, making a total to December 15th, 1866, of 4,669. Of these 811 have been audited and certificates issued, or money paid, during the past year, as follows:

	No.	Amount.
To discharged soldiers	554	$11,080
To fathers of deceased soldiers	295	5,915
To mothers of deceased soldiers	88	22,052
To widows of deceased soldiers	257	51,400
To brothers and sisters of dec. soldiers	29	7,185
Total	811	$97,572

counties.

After a long delay caused by the crudeness and ambiguity of the act of Congress passed at the last session, equalizing bounties in certain cases, operations under it commenced in September. About 1,500 claims had been filed at date of report, and others are constantly being sent in.

Pensions.

Four hundred and forty applications for pensions have been prepared and filed during the past year. Allowed and certificates issued:

	No.	Amount.
To widows	139	$27,800
To mothers	12	2,400
To invalids	76	15,000
	227	$45,200

Collections by the Agency.

As a Collecting Attorney for the soldiers of our State the agency has been especially useful. Four hundred and sixty-two certificates for pay and bounty and pensions were secured for soldiers and their representatives, and the money collected upon them, and paid over, amounting to $89,830, which added to the amounts above stated, makes the total collections of the agency during the past year $311,703.

Increase of Pensions.

An act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, and an act approved the 25th of July, 1866, increased pensions to soldiers and widows in certain specified cases. Those commendable provisions of the law have added greatly to the labors of the Department. At the same time the effect the law has had in many cases to increase certificates in many meritorious cases, as, to prevent duplicate certificates, the Bureau have determined to issue no more, in cases where the widows were entitled to the increase, until application be made to the Bureau, when one certificate could be issued for the whole.

Delay in Settling Pensions.

Col. F. Jordan says he is constantly receiving complaints about delays in the settlement of pensions and claims, and that in nearly all cases these delays are caused by the inability of the parties, or their friends, to make the proofs required by the Pension Bureau, especially where the soldier died of disease, and he cannot always say to prove he contracted it in the service. It is often difficult to make proof in such cases. Parties who have been deceived by pension agents and attorneys frequently apply to the Bureau to know that it is not required by the regulations of the Departments; they prohibit communications except with the claimants or the agents who filed the claims. It is with the greatest difficulty that any aid can be rendered in such cases. Notwithstanding the continuance of the Pennsylvania Agency at Washington during nearly the whole period of the war, and ever since, and all the advertisements made, it seems that many of our people have never yet become aware of its existence.

Transportation.

Under arrangements authorized by joint resolutions of the Legislature, passed 25th February, 1865, the remains of large numbers of deceased soldiers have been sent home for interment, but, for obvious reasons, few are taken now. During the past year twenty-one bodies have been sent home, and transportation furnished for eighty-nine persons, mostly sick and destitute soldiers.

Miscellaneous.

Many applications are made to this Agency every day, in person and by letter, by officers and men, their relatives and friends. Some for aid in settling their accounts for pay, bounty, and pensions; to procure removal of charges of desertion and absence without leave; to ascertain the fate of soldiers who have not returned home, or been heard from since the war; to be informed of their rights under the pay, bounty and pension laws, and generally for instructions upon all conceivable subjects. Due attention to this correspondence, is no small item in the labors of the Agency, as the postage account of the year, $95 00, shows.

Colonel Jordan's report is a thoroughly business-like and intelligible document, and shows clearly enough that the Agency has been of great service to our citizen soldiery, and Governor Curtin's recommendation for a continuancy of the Agency, is eminently wise and humane—such a recommendation, indeed, as we might expect from one always so patriotically devoted to the soldeln's comfort, security, and just remuneration.

Transportation Department.

Although the business of this Department is not, from obvious causes, so large as in previous years, yet its business cannot be closed up for some months yet, the long unsettled accounts with railroad companies, and the National Government, and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead. The Governor says in his message that an additional appropriation will be required for this Department. It has been carefully superintended for the past two years by Mr. H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation, advance sheets of whose report for 1866, are before me.

National Cemeteries.

An important duty connected with this Department has been the examination of the various national cemeteries which contained Pennsylvania, soldiers for the purpose either of disinterring the same, or seeing that the graves were duly protected and marked. The establishment of such cemeteries, thus gathering together the remains of those whose lives have been sacrificed in defence of our national existence, scattered over the many battle-fields and lines of march of our armies, and the erection of enduring monuments to their memories, is the discharge of a high and sacred duty, by the nation to her dead heroes. Colonel Jordan, and many of the gallant officers of this duty Chief Gregg has labored assiduously to give full operation to the benevolent purposes of the several acts relating to the same.

Lists of the Buried.

The United States Quartermaster is now engaged in the compilation of complete lists, giving the names, regiments, &c., of all bodies gathered into the National Cemeteries. From these lists the exact locality of particular graves can be readily learned, so that finally the resting places of every Pennsylvania soldier who died in the service, whose body was received, will be known of record. During the past year Chief Gregg visited the prison graveyards of Union soldiers in all the Southern seaboard States. The information contained in his published report, was instrumental in allaying much of the apprehension felt by hundreds and friends, that the graves of the dear to them were abandoned to insult and obliteration.

Business.

Amount of transportation settled and paid from November 30, 1865, to December 1, 1866, $5,000; amount of telegraph companies paid during same period, $1,388; paid for disinterring and carrying to place of burial bodies of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers, $1,405; salaries, miscellaneous disbursements, &c., $3,300—total, $10,154. Accounts for transportation of drafted men and militia to the amount of $11,048 have been examined, verified and forwarded to the General Government for payment.

MEXICO.

Cortinas Governor of Matamoras.

Ortega Declares Himself President.

Liberals Retake San Luis Potosi

SURRATT.

Particulars of His Arrest.

Letter from Consul General Hale

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1867.

The following is Consul General Hale's letter in full, relative to the arrest of Surratt. It is dated Alexandria, Egypt, and addressed to Secretary Seward. None of its contents have been published:

AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, November 26, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in consequence of a telegram received via Constantinople from Mr. King, United States Minister at Rome, and of several letters received from Mr. Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, the Mediterranean wire being unfortunately broken between Malta and this place, I have this day arrested a man calling himself Walters, dressed in the uniform of a Zouave, who arrived at Alexandria on the 21st inst., in the steamship Tripoli, from Naples, and who is believed to be John Harrison Surratt, one of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln. The telegram and some of the letters having been delayed in transmission, I was fortunate in finding the man still in quarantine among the third class passengers, of whom there is no list whatever. It was easy to distinguish him among seventy-eight of these by his Zouave uniform, and scarcely less easy by his almost unmistakeable American type of countenance.

I said at once to him: "You are the man I want. You are an American." He said, "Yes, sir, I am." I said, "You doubtless know why I want you." What is your name?" He replied promptly—"Walters." I said, "I believe your true name is Surratt," and in arresting him mentioned my official position as United States Consul General. The director of quarantine speedily arranged a sufficient escort of soldiers, by whom the prisoner was conducted to a safe place within the quarantine walls. Although he was in the uniform of a Papal Zouave, he at once at my side made no remark whatever, displaying neither surprise nor irritation.

Arrived at the place prepared, I gave him the usual magisterial caution, that he was not obliged to say anything, and that anything he might say would be at once taken down in writing. He said: "I have nothing to say. I want nothing but what is right." He declared he had neither passport, nor baggage, nor money, except six francs. His companions confirm his statements in this respect. They say he came to Naples a deserter from the Papal army at Rome. I find that he had no papers and no clothes but those he is wearing. The appearance of the prisoner answers very well to the description given of Surratt by the witness Weichmann, at page 11 of Pitman's report officially sent to me by the Government, and is accurately portrayed in the likeness of Surratt in the frontispiece of the same report. Mr. King and Mr. Winthrop speak in confident terms of the identity of the Zinan Walters with Surratt, and after seeing the man I have not a shadow of doubt of it.

According to the well established public law of this place, as the prisoner avowed himself an American and submitted without objection to arrest by me on my statement that I acted for the United States, and especially as he has no paper to show that he is under color for belonging to any other jurisdiction, there is no other authority which can rightfully interfere here with his present custody, and I have good reason for saying that no attempt at interference will be set on foot by any authority whatever pretension he may make. The prisoner's quarantine will expire on the 29th. He will then be received into the prison of the local Government, which gives me every assistance.

THE CRETAN WAR.

The Tragedy of Arkadi.

GALVESTON, January 8.—The United States dispatch steamer Blackbird brings Brownsville and Matamoras dates to the 5th. General Escobedo has appointed Cortinas Governor of Matamoras, who has issued a proclamation assuming command.

Ortega has issued a long pronunciamento setting forth his claims as President of Mexico, and asking the people to rally to his standard.

The Liberals have retaken San Luis Potosi, and Mejia is falling back to the City of Mexico.

The *Ranchero* contains a long editorial defending the cause of Juarez.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—It is rumored that 12,000 French troops will remain in Mexico all summer, to aid Maximilian to subdue the Liberals.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 8.

THE TAX ON BANK NOTES.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the legality of the tax imposed upon stockholders of banks, which institutions had previously avoided payment of the tax for city, county and State purposes, by making a report on their capital stock in United States securities, will cause a great stir among those among the majority of the bank officers, who anticipated a different result. A number of the banks have paid the tax to-day by their proportion of the tax, and so stop the interest which is levied at the rate of twelve per cent.

DEFENCES.

The *Irish American* states positively that Stephens is still in this city, and hints that he is probably about to escape to France in the Packet next Saturday.

THE PRESS ON IMPEACHMENT.

The morning papers are all opposed to the impeachment in Congress. The *Tribune* says there is nothing to justify the charge of high crimes now much Mr. Johnson deserves it. The *World* says the President has been guilty of nothing more than playing the bully and toadying to Jackson down. The *Times* says the charge is ludicrous. The *Herald* says it has been repeatedly stated on the floor of the House, and believes the Senate will throw them out.

GENERAL BUTLER IN COURT.

General Butler was in the Criminal Court to-day in his own behalf, to have transferred to the United States courts several suits, brought against him for seizure of property during the war.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The Government holds ninety one millions eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold, of which twenty six millions are held on certificates.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Death of Gen. Williams—Nevada U. S. Senator—Internal Revenue—Rich Quartz Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8.—It is stated that the Central News Agency has made up with the practice of giving credit only from steamer to steamer, and substitute credits of thirty or sixty days.

The coroner's jury in the case of General William Williams rendered a verdict of death from the accidental discharge of a pistol.

The Carson, Nevada, *Appeal* states that the Legislature, which organized yesterday, selected for pin cipal officers persons in favor of Chas. H. Lyon for United States Senator.

The internal revenue collected in California last year was over seven millions of dollars, over two-thirds of which is from State taxation.

A Placerville telegram reports that a rich quartz mine was struck near Latrobe, which yielded $7,000 in two days.

Wells, Fargo & Co., shipped from Portland, Oregon, on the 1st inst., one $100 and a half million of treasure.

THE AMENDMENT.

Rejected by the Kentucky Legislature

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Both houses of the Kentucky Legislature have rejected the Constitutional Amendment. The Vote of the Senate stood 21 to 7; House, 62 to 26.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—The Radicals had a stormy Senatorial caucus at Jefferson City, last night, and adjourned till last night, when a vote will be taken without debate. Opposition to Drake seems to be growing. Mostly hopeful. Four hundred and sixty-two certificates for pay and bounty and pensions were secured for soldiers and their representatives, and the money collected upon them, and paid over, amounting to $89,830, which added to the amounts above stated, makes the total collections of the agency during the past year $311,703.

Increase of Pensions.

An act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, and an act approved the 25th of July, 1866, increased pensions to soldiers and widows in certain specified cases. Those commendable provisions of the law have added greatly to the labors of the Department. At the same time the effect the law has had in many cases to increase certificates in many meritorious cases, as, to prevent duplicate certificates, the Bureau have determined to issue no more, in cases where the widows were entitled to the increase, until application be made to the Bureau, when one certificate could be issued for the whole.

Delay in Settling Pensions.

Col. F. Jordan says he is constantly receiving complaints about delays in the settlement of pensions and claims, and that in nearly all cases these delays are caused by the inability of the parties, or their friends, to make the proofs required by the Pension Bureau, especially where the soldier died of disease, and he cannot always say to prove he contracted it in the service. It is often difficult to make proof in such cases. Parties who have been deceived by pension agents and attorneys frequently apply to the Bureau to know that it is not required by the regulations of the Departments; they prohibit communications except with the claimants or the agents who filed the claims. It is with the greatest difficulty that any aid can be rendered in such cases. Notwithstanding the continuance of the Pennsylvania Agency at Washington during nearly the whole period of the war, and ever since, and all the advertisements made, it seems that many of our people have never yet become aware of its existence.

Transportation.

Under arrangements authorized by joint resolutions of the Legislature, passed 25th February, 1865, the remains of large numbers of deceased soldiers have been sent home for interment, but, for obvious reasons, few are taken now. During the past year twenty-one bodies have been sent home, and transportation furnished for eighty-nine persons, mostly sick and destitute soldiers.

Miscellaneous.

Many applications are made to this Agency every day, in person and by letter, by officers and men, their relatives and friends. Some for aid in settling their accounts for pay, bounty, and pensions; to procure removal of charges of

SURRATT.

Particulars of His Arrest.

Letter from Consul General Hale

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1866.

The following is Consul General Hale's letter in full, relative to the arrest of Surratt. It is dated Alexandria, Egypt, and addressed to Secretary Seward. None of its contents have been published:

AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, November 26, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in consequence of a telegram received via Constantinople from Mr. King, United States Minister at Rome, and of several letters received from Mr. Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, the Mediterranean wire being unfortunately broken between Malta and this place, I have this day arrested a man calling himself Walters, dressed in the uniform of a Zouave, who arrived at Alexandria on the 21st inst., in the steamship Tripoli, from Naples, and who is believed to be John Harrison Surratt, one of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln. The telegram and some of the letters having been delayed in transmission, I was fortunate in finding the man still in quarantine among the third class passengers, of whom there is no list whatever. It was easy to distinguish him among seventy-eight of these by his Zouave uniform, and scarcely less easy by his almost unmistakeable American type of countenance.

I said at once to him: "You are the man I want. You are an American." He said, "Yes, sir, I am." I said, "You doubtless know why I want you." What is your name?" He replied promptly—"Walters." I said, "I believe your true name is Surratt," and in arresting him mentioned my official position as United States Consul General. The director of quarantine speedily arranged a sufficient escort of soldiers, by whom the prisoner was conducted to a safe place within the quarantine walls. Although he was in the uniform of a Papal Zouave, he at once at my side made no remark whatever, displaying neither surprise nor irritation.

Arrived at the place prepared, I gave him the usual magisterial caution, that he was not obliged to say anything, and that anything he might say would be at once taken down in writing. He said: "I have nothing to say. I want nothing but what is right." He declared he had neither passport, nor baggage, nor money, except six francs. His companions confirm his statements in this respect. They say he came to Naples a deserter from the Papal army at Rome. I find that he had no papers and no clothes but those he is wearing. The appearance of the prisoner answers very well to the description given of Surratt by the witness Weichmann, at page 11 of Pitman's report officially sent to me by the Government, and is accurately portrayed in the likeness of Surratt in the frontispiece of the same report. Mr. King and Mr. Winthrop speak in confident terms of the identity of the Zinan Walters with Surratt, and after seeing the man I have not a shadow of doubt of it.

According to the well established public law of this place, as the prisoner avowed himself an American and submitted without objection to arrest by me on my statement that I acted for the United States, and especially as he has no paper to show that he is under color for belonging to any other jurisdiction, there is no other authority which can rightfully interfere here with his present custody, and I have good reason for saying that no attempt at interference will be set on foot by any authority whatever pretension he may make. The prisoner's quarantine will expire on the 29th. He will then be received into the prison of the local Government, which gives me every assistance.

THE CRETAN WAR.

The Tragedy of Arkadi.

CANEA, December 3, 1866.—News of the tragedy of Arkadi will have long ere this reaches you, startled the world into recollections of Missolonghi and 1820, and may perhaps have worked something like conviction in the minds of Europe that the struggle of the Cretans are in terrible earnest, but to us, almost within sound of the explosion which consummated the affair, and conscious of the barbarities and its past which give such awful significance to the event, the news, when it has come, has come with a shock like an earthquake.

For a week after the fight we heard confused and contradictory rumors of it, of mines and desperate fighting, we saw the steamer come to here to the Canea hospitals the wounded who had been carried into place at Retimo, but we could get no definite account of the fight and result of the conflict. Finally we got sufficient details to know in its full meaning. If not its full amount of woe, the saddest, most piteous episode of this struggle.

Arkadi is a monastery which dates its foundation from 1,500 years ago, the present building having been built by the Venetians nearly three centuries since, and so strong that it was impregnable during the previous wars of the Turks and Cretans. It is about two hours' ride through the rocky war of Independence. It is situated on the slope of a mountain plain, at the foot of the slopes of Mt. Ida, to the villages in which, some half a dozen in number, it furnishes a refuge in time of war and a granary in peace. It was distinguished among Cretan monasteries for the extent of its charities and beneficence.

It was at times the headquarters of the Cretan Committee, and of the volunteers under Colonel Vassos during the siege of Candia, and by day its destruction was determined on, and that of every male in it, young and old, was resolved at the same time. Mussapha Pasha sent to them Retimo only a few hours march from Arkadi, and on the night of the 7th of November a force of 15,000 men, regulars and irregulars, encamped around the monastery unperceived. Early on the morning of the 8th the people of the villages, in number, 2,000, of whom 800 were women and children, came to the monastery, seeking shelter from the fight to being taken prisoners. The forces of Mussapha Pasha were about 12,000 men, to meet whose attacks 325 men, armed with 287 guns, and 25 rifles and fifteen of the families mostly. They declined to surrender and finding that any attempt to force the gates would be fruitless,

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867

It is stated that the message of the President vetoing the District Suffrage Bill, was assented to by all the Cabinet, except Mr. STANTON, who read a brief opinion in favor of its constitutionality, and recommending its approval. It is said, also, that General GRANT, who was present by invitation, also gave the bill his approval, which is doubtful.

PARTIES in New York deeply interested in the impeachment question, and believing that affirmative action would, for the moment, at least, have a depressing effect on finances, have, it is said, convinced themselves that Congress does not intend impeachment.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The letter of THADDEUS STEVENS—published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday—in every line of which the inflexibility and boldness of the man are infused—and the able article we copy to-day from the Philadelphia *Press*, are prominent indications of the public sentiment touching the corrupt and demoralizing arts which in former times have been practiced to send SIMON CAMERON to the United States Senate, and which, with still greater unscrupulousness, have been renewed in the present canvass.

One thing is certain, if SIMON CAMERON is elected to the Senate by the present Legislature, thousands of honest men all over the State, will hold to a fearful account those who, in disregard of their instructions and popular sentiment, assisted to do it.

Mr. STEVENS does not hesitate to declare to what, in former times, Mr. CAMERON has resorted to gain support. We might point to this distinguished witness to prove all, and even more than we have said, of this man. The sturdy old Commoner does not hesitate to speak out the whole truth. So to speak, he takes the bull by the horns, and tells the people that the question is not simply who shall be Senator, but whether corruption shall prevail.

For the sake of virtue—the fame of the State and their own,—we hope the Allegheny delegation will be found when the time shall come, united shoulder-to-shoulder with anti-corruptionists from all parts of the State, acting in such a way as will most effectually rebuke the man who relies on the length of his purse to place him in the United States Senate.

DEVELOPMENT AND SPECULATION.

It was rather equivocal praise that a man gave his two boys, in saying, that if shut up in a room together for a day, they would both make money by swapping jack-knives. Something like this extraordinary feat is performed constantly in the business world of the present day. That is, money is made, and sometimes made rapidly and in large sums, where there is not in the transaction anything added to production and nothing to intrinsic values. Property and articles of trade change hands, by sale and purchase, with profit to the parties, while there is no change in the article bought and sold, or any of its surroundings. This might be just as effectively done by two, like the jack-knife trade, as by a larger number. This is the nature of what is called speculation. It always contemplates at least one party more than is in the ring, and one who, while he ultimately confirms all the previous profits, has no share in them, but supplies them at his own cost.

The fact is, and it is as immutable as the law of gravitation, that there can be no profit except by production. The railroad bar is worth just as much more than the iron ore it was made of, as the capital, skill and labor are worth that have been employed in producing it. If the material had been worked up into watch springs, for the same reason it would have been worth much more. The profit in the first case and the greater profit in the second are measured by the production, by the development or a value, through the employment of capital and labor.

It has been said—and, in the broad application of the principle, it is a grand truth—that the man is a benefactor to his country, who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, that is, who by judicious applications of science, skill and industry, doubles the productiveness of the land. This is what we understand by *developing resources*. It is bringing out minerals from the dark hiding places where they have lain for ages, it is conver ing them into forms suitable for use, it is facilitating the means of their transportation, and extending them to new and useful purposes. And the same is true of animal and vegetable products. There is profit in their production.

But if instead of one man making two blades of grass grow where one only grew before, two men were to make a business of handling over the grass that grew on the *one-blade scale of production*, adding to its price by the operation, this would be what is called *speculation*. It is clear, that there can be no profit in the case till the article reaches hands outside of the speculating ring, and that is the hands of the consumer. He pays all the cost of production, that is, for the use of capital, skill and labor employed in producing and bringing the article to his hands. This is all right, so far. But, in addition to that, he pays all the profits made, along the process from first to last, by the mere swapping of jack knives among the speculators. To the same extent, he pays and they receive money, that did nothing towards the production of the article nor in the slightest degree facilitated its transmission to a free and ready market, but rather hindered it.

It will be seen by our plain exhibition of the case, that the enriching process for the country is production, by developing the resources hitherto of no practical use or value. It will also be seen, that speculation, although it may make a vast display of business activity, and cause immense sums of money to change hands, adds nothing to the wealth of the country. But it may be asked, in the way of objection to these plain views, where do the attractions of the business lie and whence come the profits of speculation? One answer will suit both questions. The profits of the few come from the tribute imposed by speculation on the many. It is not an increase of wealth in the country, but simply a transfer of existing wealth from many hands to a few, when the operation is successful. The correctness of our views is equally evident from cases where speculations are unsuccessful. The party in whose hands the business is when the break down occurs is unable to pay, and the loss falls upon those anterior to him in the line. Had it been successful, these would have got their share of the profit; and the loss would then have fallen upon the consumers in the form of extra prices.

THE FRENCH TO LEAVE MEXICO.

The statement by the Cable, that transports had sailed to bring away the French army from Mexico, is indeed a practical step towards the fulfilment of promises touching which performance has been so long deferred. By early spring—March, it is said—the entire force now in Mexico, other than the natives and such of the French and Austrians as have been recruited on the expiration of their terms, will be well away. Concerning MAXIMILIAN, in the absence of anything positive, it is to be concluded that he has resolved to remain a while longer, to try his hand with the fortunes who dispute for the mastery. Notwithstanding the reported successes of the JUAREZ forces, it seems quite probable that, backed by the powerful influence wielded by the Church—he will stand at least an equal chance of keeping on his legs for a time. There is no prospect, however, that the chronic curse of the country—the factionists, ready at any moment to tear each other and the country, (at least threaten it,) in pieces—will be removed, except by some power strong enough to hold them all in order, place the country on its legs and keep it there, until it has acquired strength enough to stand alone.

There is little prospect that the evacuation of the country by the foreign army will do anything towards solving the future of Mexico, nor is it apparent how MAXIMILIAN, either by departing or remaining, is going to do it. It is doubtful, too, whether under the most favorable circumstances that we have a right to expect for it, the JUAREZ party will be able to do more than continue a persistent competitor for recognition as the rightful head of the Republic. Instability, antiprogression and weakness necessarily inhere with the Mexican character. Certainly there is nothing in the present aspect of the affairs of that country to justify the belief that Mexico, unaided, will cease to be a plague to herself—a meagre apology for a Republic.

COURTESY CRITICISED.

When CESAR saw "the well beloved BRUTUS" among the conspirators whose flashing daggers were seeking his life, he exclaimed in sorrow and despair, "et tu, Brute?"—and you too, BRUTUS? A dull tyro, in Latin, once translated the phrase by words which would have been admirably adapted for the expression of JUDY's temper, when aroused, towards her dear MIKE—"and you too, you brute?"

The editor of the Richmond *Times*, haplily blends the sad and tender emotion of CESAR and the more demonstrative and violent temper and tongue of Mistress DOUGHERTY, in his review of the late Congressional excursion to New Orleans. As a Professor of courtesy, he decides that the attentions and demonstrations, in that department, extended to these Congressional tourists and visitors, were, to say the least, *mal apropos*—pearls cast before swine. And he administers to the New Orleans people in general, and to General BEAUREGARD in especial, a severe and prolonged rebuke, in the Roman and Irish style referred to—the Irish rather predominating.

As a sample of the article, and as a proof of the amiable temper that pervades it, we give an extract, in which the BRUTUS and the brute are about equally prominent:

> "We are informed that these wild, roaring, native beasts of Ephesus were conciliated, propitiated and mollified, by the courtesy, hospitality and kindness with which they were everywhere treated! Fangs! Is it the policy of the South to conciliate Radical curtly by flunkeyism, resistance and flattery? Are the constant merciless executioners of the order of Judas, slaves to be treated and *fated* by those whom they daily lash and outrage? Are the unrelenting penates to be well beat upon their knees and fawn upon by Southern Radicals? If we are to single out men like preacher corrupters, why not send a deputation from each Southern capital to tender Andy the Butler? Indeed, if the 'propitiation' of the Radicals is the object of the present delusive clamor for the impeachment of President Johnson, swamp-out, Assassination, and demand the trial of ex President Davis by Congress. We think that the man or officer who would be the propitiation of that grim and unbounded old Monawk, Thad. Stevens, out of Judas by the power of a mollifying and propitiating committee upon him. A deputation of Mollifiers might gently intercede that old Thad, with his fangs filed down, and his broken carriage, make flattering speeches to him, and, by judicious presents, make him more tractable. Perhaps a delegation of

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THE FATE OF CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Congress has met and is already busily engaged in the consideration of the grave and important questions which it is its duty to solve. That its wisdom will be to promote the welfare of the entire country will not be doubted by those, at least, who keep pace with the radical or progressive element. That, however, it may do more or less than is required to meet the exigencies of the times, no one, possessing ordinary intelligence, and knowing that members of Congress, like all other creatures, are but finite, will venture to dispute. To this—the doing of too much or too little—will be attributable whatever discords, whatever clashings of social equilibrium, may be visited upon us; and the intensity of these will be in exact proportion to the departure from the true line of duty. It is therefore a matter of great importance to know how far to go, and when to stop.

But how can we ascertain this? What rule or principle will serve as a guide? I reply that the rule is well known, the principle is well defined; but so generally is it disregarded, partially, if not totally, that there is a crying necessity for bringing it into prominent view, and invoking its regulative genius. It is the great duty of government—the duty of impartial protection. This is the only necessary duty of government. When it confines its offices within the sphere indicated by impartial protection, it frees itself from gratuitously assumed responsibilities that greatly interfere with the discharge of its necessary duties, and fosters a singleness of purpose. This gives it strength, power. The reason is obvious enough. Government, like an individual, can not do a great many things and do each one well. Of course the cases are not parallel in magnitude, but the analogy between them is perfect. If, then, the objects of government can be secured by exercising the single duty of impartial protection, it must be conceded that any transgression of the limit thus imposed, is not only useless, but positively detrimental.

That these objects can be secured, more fully secured in this way than by overleaping the bounds prescribed by the rule, is a proposition savoring so strongly of common sense, as well as philosophical accuracy, that one is tempted to give it a place amongst the truisms of the day, without argument. But there are so many who look to legislation for every desired change of social affairs, and regard it as next to omnipotent, that a word or two may not be out of place. If it be made clear, or so clear as to fasten itself upon public attention until its truth shall become manifest by reason of the rigid analysis to which it would be subjected, a simple, yet invaluable test for proposed legislation would thus be afforded—a thing, I need not say, very much needed in both our State and national legislatures, which manufacture statutes whose number is only equalled by that of their characteristic ambiguities.

If it be true, as we proudly say of our governments, both State and National, it is, that they were made for man, and not man for them, it follows as a necessary corollary, that he is the object they were intended to benefit. And if he be the object they were intended to benefit, it follows logically that whatever they can effect conducive to his welfare is their legitimate duty. But man, actuated by an inspiration derived from his Creator, pursues his own "true and substantial happiness," which is the chief end of temporal institutions, without any spur from them. Indeed, they are but a clog upon his progress, if they assume to dictate what he shall do, and how he shall do it, when his reason and conscience, much better authorities, answer quite sufficiently the ends of their being. It must be clear, then, that man should be left as much as possible to the control of his reason and conscience.

But all men are not controlled by these noble mentors. Many act most unreasonably and unjustly, and do grevious injuries to their fellow men. If left to do as they please, the strong would overpower the weak, and might become the controlling power. Here it is the necessity for government arises. The weak, the injured, need protection. Aught else? Nothing. Protect all impartially from encroachment or injury, and let them pursue their own happiness, and all will be well.

The principle here propounded, if practically recognized, would bar or cure many evils and mischiefs. All favoritism would come within the ban, impartial protection and favoritism being diametrically opposed to each other. It would prevent all distinction of race, of color and of class, and consign them to the realms of despots, which gave them existence, and nourished them until they became the immense social excrescences they are. It would prevent the erection of many new offices, and abolish many that are now in existence, that are not only of no use but a positive nuisance and charge upon the consumer. It would put a check upon the ever-increasing monopolies that are unwittingly created and fostered by discriminative legislation. It would foster love of the law because of its protections, and dispel fear of it because of its penalties. And who does not know that it is a thousand-fold better to be actuated by love than by fear. It would bring into bolder relief the rights of man, and place in the back ground the agencies employed by the Government to secure the enjoyment of these rights. It would preclude an indefinite increase in the number of the laws, require the abrogation of many, and simplify such as are necessary, and thus enable the citizen to more fully comprehend and discharge his civil duties, a thing next to impossible under existing regulations.

These and many other consequences of a similar kind would flow from confining legislation within the limits of impartial protection. And surely if consequences so beneficent as these—consequences that bespeak their utility in no equivocal language—will follow, it behooves our legislators to consider well the bearing it will have upon all proposed measures.

Those above referred to, who believe legislation can effect any desired change, have doubtless some reason for their faith. Laws, how unnecessary soever they may be, exert some influence in the adjustment of social arrangements. But this it not for the good of society, unless they supply pressing wants. To create wants, and then to supply them, is viciously gratuitous. Sufficient for the Government are he necessary duties thereof. But I must bring this article to a close. I hope that abler hands will give it attention. If some steps are not taken to check the manufacture of laws, both by our State Legislature and our national, our will soon be altogether swamped in legal enactments; and I see no other course than by calling attention to the well defined principle of impartial protection. If it be acceptable, shall take occasion at some future time to point out specifically some of the laws and offices that ought to be abolished.

B.

ROSS TOWNSHIP, December, 1866.

The Mole.

Dull and sombre as the mole appears to be, it is by far the fiercest and most active animal within the British Isles. Indeed, so remarkable is it for both these qualities, that I doubt whether the great gear of tropical climates can equal it either in ferocity, activity or voracity. From seeing the animal eat, I can readily conceive the fury with which it must be animated when it fights, and can perfectly appreciate the truth of the assertion, that it has been observed to fling itself upon small bird, tear its body open, and to devour it while still palpitating with life. Nothing short of this fiery energy could sustain an animal in the life-long task of forcing itself through the solid earth; and it may well be imagined that when two male moles of equal strength happen to meet, the combat must be of the most furious kind. Size is only of relative importance; and, in point of fact, a battle between two moles is as tremendous as the mole is more courageous than the bull, and relatively speaking, is far more powerful, and armed with weapons far more destructive.

Magnify the mole to the size of the lion, and you will have a beast more terrible than the world has yet seen. Though nearly blind, and therefore incapable of following prey by sight, it would be active beyond conception, springing this way and that way as it goes along, so as to cover a large amount of space, leaping with lightning quickness upon any animal which it met, rending it to pieces in a moment, brushing its blood thirsty snout into the body of its victim, eating the still warm and bleeding flesh, and instantly searching for fresh prey. Such a creature would, without the least hesitation, devour a serpent twenty feet in length, and so terrible would be its voracity that it would eat twenty or thirty such snakes in a day. With one grasp of its teeth and one stroke of its claws it could tear an ox asunder; and if it should happen to enter a fold of sheep or an enclosure of cattle it would kill them all for mere lust of slaughter. There are many burrowing animals, but the mole is emphatically the burrower, and absolutely rivals in the exuberance of animal spirits and muscular activity, passing through the earth almost like fish through the water, and giving to its strange, and apparently somber life, a poetry and interest which we fail to find in the lives of many creatures more richly endowed with external beauty.—*Homes Without Hands.*

Trichinæ in Pork.

The following letter to the Department of Agriculture, from Charles J. Sundell, Consul at Stettin, in Prussia, will doubtless prove of vital interest to the numerous readers of the COMMERCIAL in the great pork producing region of the North-west:

"About that most dreadful disease in swine, called trichinæ, nothing further was heard here since the Hadersleben calamity in January and February last, until recently; the reappearance of said malady being reported from the city of Grieswald, in this province. The meat of one single animal, and that only partly used, as some remaining parts thereof were confiscated as soon as its infection was discovered, seems to have been enough to infest with the parasites over sixty persons, and among these some of the best men there. The sufferings from this shocking intrusion into the system, is said to be attended with most distressing agonies, and it is feared that many of those affected will pay with their lives for yielding to that peculiar taste for raw, chopped, or insufficiently cooked and smoked meat, so prevalent in this country. It is stated that those who had partaken of sausage prepared from the infested meat, and only superficially smoked, are subject to worse pains than those who had eaten cutlets and other dishes insufficiently cooked. It follows, therefore, that the greater the heat to which such meats are subjected the surer will the parasites therein be made harmless, and this is a simple fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind in a country like ours, where pork is so extensively eaten. It is also contended that by cutlets it is hardly possible to have the heat penetrate the meat sufficiently without burning some portion of the cutlet. The simple remedy would be to prepare cutlets without bones, and so will all other dishes from swine's meat.

"The scientific commission of the medical faculty in Prussia gave as their decision, under date of the 14th of February last, that microscopical examinations of certain (enumerated) parts of the swine would be the surest way to prevent these fearful diseases. The Government has, therefore, now recommended microscopic meat inspections, and that much care be taken in thoroughly cooking and preparing, but such examinations have not been made obligatory. This advice, as the Greifswald calamity proves since, is discreet and well meant, but butchers and meat sellers here seem to care little about it, and it is now publicly proposed that those who sell trichinous meat be made responsible for the consequences. Thus it will be seen that the people here are in earnest, to guard, if possible, against the recurrence of this late discovered ill that human flesh is heir to."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ AN AFFIDAVIT,—I, ISAAC L. ITSENBERRY, of No. 160 North Seventh street, Williamsburgh, New York, being duly sworn, solemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks, and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health. JOSEPH FOGGING, Agent 84 Marketstreet.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Third Night of the great Sensation Artists,
MISS ANNA LEVERING,
Who will appear THIS EVENING in an entire new and original Comedy, Drama, entitled
THE LAST HOP,
in which Miss Anna Levering, after which Prof. C. DE MARIO'S BALLET TROUPE, composed of 18 scientific dancers, will positively appear in a beautiful Ballet called
THE FAIRY'S REVENGE.
The performance to conclude with the Comic Pantomime entitled LALLA ROUKH.
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon. Admission 10 cents.

GRAND
NATIONAL SKATING TOURNAMENT,
COMMENCING JANUARY 28TH, 1867, AT
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
PITTSBURGH PA.
PRIZES $460 AND $300 IN GREENBACKS and the Champion Badge, with about $300 in Gold Medals, worth about $500.
The best amateur skater will receive a prize of $200 in greenbacks, and the Champion Gold Medal of America.
The oldest Lady Skater a prize of $100 and the Ladies' Medal.
Three cash prizes, one to be contested by the winners of each, if challenged next season to skate for contest on this Park. Entries to close on the 20th. Address
SECRETARY OF CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
For entries and particulars. Postoffice Box 371.

TRIPPLER'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
Here we are again! The irrepressible Smythe, Mary Ann, the fat girl, the fat negress, and with him a host of new faces, comprising the Misses Lucie and Nellie Hester, Miss Carrington, contortionists and dancers. The Keystone Boys, singers, dancers and eccentrics (A. W.) comedy J. Herron in back again with a host of new comicalities, all of which up-stair to-night in a grand serio comic menange, original and novel.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Theatres and others wishing large or small bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or by the rear the principal entrance. No other responsible one of the name.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
AND AUCTIONEER.
Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Real Estate, &c.,
Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises, Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of REAL ESTATE, at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable building Lots, from two to four acres each, on the cerryville Plank-road, one mile from Allegheny City was adjourned. The lots are now offered at private sale. Terms—one-half cash; balance in two, three and four years, with interest. For plots of the property and further particulars, apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 121 Penn street, containing eleven rooms, two bath rooms, and two water closets also finished attic. Lot 26x100, to an alley. The house is finished with a heater and all modern conveniences. Brick stable and Carriage House on the alley. JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. 1 Lot 94 x 200 feet, with all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Penn Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

PITTSBURGH
GAS SAVING CO.,
59 FOURTH STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. BELL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES I. BENNETT, ROBERT FINNEY, JOHN W. CHALFANT, W. W. PATRICK, J. McD. CROSBAN, N. J. BIGLEY.

J. D. SEXTON, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH PA.
DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
Upon the estate of JACOB HECKENDORN, late of the Third Ward, Allegheny City, Pa., deceased, having been granted by the Register of Allegheny Co., Pa., to MARGARET HECKENDORN and J. C. LAPPE, the said administratrix hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same to them for settlement, and to all persons indebted to the said estate to pay to them.
MARGARET HECKENDORN,
J. C. LAPPE,
1866-6wd Penn Avenue, Allegheny City.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send for circular or call on
MARSHALL & HECKENDORN,
no8 No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

JOHN PORTER,
Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.
AT
LOW PRICES.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET ST.
FINE CASHMERES, 25 cts.
BATTING GRAY FLANNEL, 40 cts.
CASE SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 cts.
4-4 ENGLISH MERINOS, 37 1-2c.
DRESS GOODS, very cheap.
FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.

COTTON MILLS.
JOSHUA RHODES. P. W. H. LATSHAW. JACOB ANDERSON
EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.
Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Penrose, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny City, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKERS ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no3

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET.
Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operation under the name and style of
E. RYDER & SONS.
We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Cover-lid Yarn, Candlewick,
Twine, Batting,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny City, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.
nov19-y

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL.
WINTER DRY GOODS
REDUCED.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
WOOL BLANKETS, all sizes, from $7 00 to $20 00.
BLEACHED MUSLINS extra 4-4 for 25c.
FRENCH MERINOS, for 75c. worth $1 25.
BATES & BELL'S,
21 FIFTH STREET
DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY,
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street
NEW YEARS IN PITTSBURGH.
HURRAH FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
The Greatest Attraction and the grandest Bargains ever offered in the City of Pittsburgh.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
Are selling off at NEW YORK PRICES, their extensive stock, consisting of MEN'S and BOYS'
Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., and UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS and a splendid line of all kinds of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
New York Prices.
BUY AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
M W F No. 47 FIFTH STREET Pittsburgh Pa.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St
PLAIN AND RIBBED
WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL
SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
LINED BUCK AND KID
GLOVES.
MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
83 WOOD STREET.
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH ST.
ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS for Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.
PATENT LACE RIPTS, just the thing for Skaters—a new article just opened.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years calls—assorted sizes and colors.
LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes.
LINED IRELAND AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.
HOSIERY, GAUNTLETS,
WOOLENS, SCARFS, &c.
Elegant styles of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.
Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,
Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves, Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Ren's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Bell Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,
And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.
☞ WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET

CANNED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT
Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny
GEORGE SCHELLER.
no28

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THIRD
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.
United States Depository.
WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ,
President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON,
Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT,
Assistant Cashier.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.
☞ Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. nov19-y

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on Deposits. no18

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company assumes all the rights, duties and liabilities of a National Currency association, under the Act to provide a National Currency, and transfers all the business, property and franchises of the Company to the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, which will especially offer its services in the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; will receive money on deposit, and loan and negotiate money on all parts of the country.
The interests which have attached to the Pittsburgh Trust Company, for the past twenty-three years, and the confidence reposed in it by the business community for the last two years, by a continuous increase of business, is sufficient guarantee that the same confidence will receive the same liberal attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers throughout the country, we feel assured that we can offer unusual facilities to those who favor us with their business.
The business will be conducted by the present officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES McCANDLESS, WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BARKER,
WILLIAM SEMPLE, WM. H. KINSTON,
THOS. SCHWEYER, JOHN WILSON,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Jr.,
WM. A. PHILLIPS, President.
THOS. SCHWEYER, Vice President.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Jr., Cashier.
nov19

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BRICK DWELLING
AND
LARGE LOT,
AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY AFTERN'N, JAN. 12th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
No. 141 Fulton street, between Center avenue and Cadwell street east side, will be sold that large and very desirable BRICK DWELLING, containing 10 rooms, with cooking back BRICK wash-house in the rear; the lot, on which there is a very large and excellent Garden, is located in the most delightful locality in the city, and is well adapted for the erection of a first class residence, with which purpose it is now offered for sale. Also on the same day, at 3 o'clock, the STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 143 Fulton street, adjoining the above, will be sold. This is a rare opportunity to secure a desirable home, with all the modern conveniences. Terms accommodating.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE PROPERTY
In Allegheny, located on Sandusky street and Strawberry alley. The Lot is 39 feet on Sandusky street and 84 feet on Strawberry alley, with a depth of one-quarter of the Diamond. The improvements are a two-story BRICK DWELLING, with seven rooms and a Frame Shop on the back end of the L. For further information inquire on the premises, No. 172 SANDUSKY STREET.

FOR SALE—
No. 55 MARKET STREET, at present occupied by the Pacific National Bank. Lot 18 feet 4 in. front by 100 feet deep to Virgin alley. Three-story brick front. In addition to the Four Story Iron Front Building on Market street, there is a Three-story Brick Warehouse on Chancery Lane.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
A first class two-story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, with wash house and bath room, hot and cold water on each floor, and gas in every room. Good stable under the whole house. Located 216 Lacock street, Allegheny, where every information as to price, etc., can be obtained.

FOR SALE,
BREWERY OR DISTILLERY.
Two Warehouses of sufficient capacity and having most of the fixtures used in a Brewery or Distillery. Address
BOX 514, Pittsburgh, Postoffice.

FOR SALE—
An important manufacturing stand, having fronts on the Allegheny Valley Railroad and river, within about one mile of the Allegheny Court House. The property is admirably adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing, and will be sold upon easy terms. For further information and terms apply at the Real Estate Agency office of D. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FARM FOR SALE—
The subscriber offers For Sale his Farm, adjoining the village of Sharon, Co. mmbria county, Ohio, containing about 150 acres. There are on the premises a substantial two-story Brick Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, &c. A large and never-failing spring of excellent water is near the door of the house. A good orchard of selected fruit trees, all in bearing order, and a variety of choice grapes, are within a few minutes walk of the house. Also, a good Barn, Carriage Houses, &c. A good proportion of both dwarf and standard trees, all in a thrifty state of bearing, are also on the premises, with a handsome collection of evergreens and other ornamental trees, which add much to the beauty of the views of the farm and surrounding country. The farm is under good fence, well watered, and is now in a never failing state. There are about thirty acres of good timber and the greater portion of the balance is cleared and under a very high state of cultivation. A portion of said Farm can be disposed of for the coal which underlies it. Taken altogether, for fertility, health, pleasantness of location and all things important that contribute to make a valuable and comfortable home, this Farm is perhaps unsurpassed in Eastern Ohio. For terms, &c., apply to Sharon, Columbiana Co., Ohio.
JAMES P. WILSON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small reserved lot adjoining, suitable for erecting one or more square, within a few minutes walk of the market house in the city, and most pleasantly located with its high social and educational advantages. Possession given at any time after the 1st of April next.
R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

CHOICE FARM
FOR SALE.
Containing IIN 3 10 ACRES, located three miles northwest of Sharon, on the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. The land and improvements are in a high yard filled with nice fruit and ornamental trees, a great abundance of fine building stone found on the farm, and never-failing water for stock, and also a fine spring of water for house, excellent timber, never selling spring of water for stock, and also a fine spring of water for house, excellent timber, never selling spring of water for stock, and also a fine spring of water for house, excellent timber, never selling spring of

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny City Elections.

The annual election in Allegheny for city and ward officers was held yesterday, and, as usual, resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket. The vote was small, and the election passed off very quietly. The opposition rallied their forces, but were defeated in all the wards by large majorities. The following were the returns:

MAYOR.

	JOHN MORRISON.	JAS. R. M'LAUGHLIN, JR.
First Ward	245	52
Second Ward	320	79
Third Ward, 1st p	257	144
Fourth Ward, 1st p	336	55
Fourth Ward, 2d p	135	55
Total	1,769	443
Morrison's majority		1,326

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

	COL. GEO. GREST.	WM. J. KOUNTZ.
First Ward	232	54
Second Ward	313	88
Third Ward, 1st p	253	137
Third Ward, 2d p	330	37
Fourth Ward, 1st p	335	55
Fourth Ward, 2d p	135	45
Total	1,818	397
Grest's majority		1,421

First Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.
Simon Drum, R.....245
E. R. Donaghoe, D.....53
COMMON COUNCIL.
Alex Hanna, R.....241
C F Ingham, R.....247
Charles Cutler, R.....226
Isaac Reed, R.....247
W M'Clelland, D.....51
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
John Dunwody, D.....54
Marcus O'Leary, D.....53
S Bradley, D.....52
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
Robert Pitcairn, R.....234
Geo H Culley, R.....247
G W Patterson, D.....54
J Quarts, D.....51
ALDERMAN.
Alex Hays, R.....246
John A Sorrin, D.....53
ASSESSOR.
Simon Buford, R.....241
John Siddons, D.....55

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.
Wm Hamilton, R.....240
Alex Nelson, R.....240
W F Riddell, D.....53
J Davis, D.....50
JUDGE OF ELECTION.
Samuel Thompson, R.....247
W W M'Clelland, D.....51
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
John Morrow, R.....118
Thos Hanna, R.....120
Geo Lauman, D.....42
Henry Dunn, D.....41
RETURN INSPECTORS.
Joseph F Johnston, R.....122
Wm D Boyce, R.....127
CONSTABLE.
Samuel Forsyth, R.....245
T Smith, D.....53

Second Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.
James W Hall, R.....326
J T Stockdale, D.....81
COMMON COUNCIL.
Jos Mc Donald, R.....318
Wm H Lunham, R.....239
John Kirkpatrick, R.....239
Geo D Biddle, R.....239
Chas Gumbert, D.....74
Chris Little, D.....74
John R Large, D.....74
Benj F Berry, D.....74
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
Samuel S Kay, R.....313
James Lockhart, R.....306
Rev Joseph King, R.....306
Thomas St John, D.....66
John Fiegor, D.....66
ALDERMAN.
James M McDonald, R.....294
F Campbell, D.....68
ASSESSOR.
John Sherrift, R.....316
Philip Wiggins, D.....84
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.
Wm Murdock, R.....124
Thomas Cochran, R.....70
James Crichlan, D.....70
W White, D.....74
M E Phan, ind.....2
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.
Geo Lacher, D.....3
CONSTABLE.
Wm Shuttleworth, R.....122
John Bash, D.....104
INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.
Peter Loeffler, C.....73
H J Zinsand, C.....69
R Crawford, D.....3
Johnawson, D.....10
Wm Miller, D.....1
J Z'nkand, D.....1
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
John U Barr, R.....306
Rev E Smith, R.....315
J R Haines, D.....10
C S Reed, D.....3
ASSESSOR.
R R Ray, R.....307
Chas Easly, C.....61
Jacob Snyder, D.....11
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.
First Ward, R.....53
Second Ward, R.....79
Third Ward, 1st p.....144
Fourth Ward, 1st p.....55
Fourth Ward, 2d p.....55
Total.....443
1,326

Third Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	1st P.	2d P.
A H English, R	390	237
J Hickenstin, C	79	227
COMMON COUNCIL.		
D E Smith, R	389	185
J M Drennan, R	390	236
N H Voughley, R	390	236
John Horn, R	388	233
H Irwin, Conservative	1	1
Otto Krebs, C	92	188
Peter Loeffler, C	73	227
H J Zinsand, C	69	247
R Crawford, D	3	1
Johnawson, D	10	1
Wm Miller, D	1	1
J Z'nkand, D	1	1
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		
John U Barr, R	306	261
Rev E Smith, R	315	251
J R Haines, D	10	1
C S Reed, D	3	1
ASSESSOR.		
R R Ray, R	307	217
Chas Easly, C	61	207
Jacob Snyder, D	11	1
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.		
A Robson, R	388	207
R Ghmler, R	389	219
CONSTABLE.		
James M Mc Donald, R	294	237
F Campbell, D	68	227
ASSESSOR.		
Guyan M Irwin, R	290	237
Jacob Freeman, D	81	1
ASSESSOR.		
Philip Wiggins, D	84	1
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.		
Wm Murdock, R	124	1
Thomas Cochran, R	70	1
James Crichlan, D	70	1
W White, D	74	1
M E Phan, ind	2	1
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.		
Geo Lacher, D	3	1
CONSTABLE.		
Howard Rodgers, R	122	1
John Bash, D	104	1
INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.		
Peter Loeffler, C	73	227
H J Zinsand, C	69	247
A P Gallen, R	390	236
Saml Lewis, D	6	1
INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS.		
Wm Brown, R	132	1
P P McNulty, D	54	1
INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS.		
Wm Miller, R	1	1
J K Fisher, D	36	1
RETURN INSPECTORS.		
Wm Shuttleworth, R	122	1
John Bash, D	104	1
CONSTABLE.		
Jerem'h Smith, R	130	1
Wm Hobson, Ind	74	1

Manchester Election.

The citizens of Manchester held their annual election yesterday for borough officers. Two tickets were in the field—Republican and Citizen's—the latter being successful. The Council, at a recent meeting, decided to refer the question of the annexation of the borough to Allegheny City to a vote of the people, and the matter coming up yesterday, it was carried by nearly a two-thirds vote. Following are the figures:

REPUBLICAN.	CITIZEN'S.
BURGESS.	
Wm N Kirk.....166	John Pace.....270
TREASURER.	
R T White.....160	W F Dill.....249
Wm Fishaven.....156	W Windsor.....241
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
S S D Thompson.....157	S A Sampson.....239
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
D Montgomery, 3 yrs.....176	J W Towers, 3 yrs.....276
H B Murphy, 3 yrs.....155	W Dawding, 3 yrs.....275
Rev A D Clark, 2 yrs.....188	John Strasser, 2 yrs.....241
ASSESSOR.	
David Louther.....197	Wm Mothersly.....249
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
Wm Mvans.....180	T S Glen.....265
J B Gudl.....175	Wm Young.....254
JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.	
David Louther.....186	Wm J Caughey.....292
INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.	
R B Wills.....190	Wm Hall.....257
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
W C Cook.....144	H J Haller.....254
HONORABLE MENTION.	
Jas H McClay.....192	Joseph Kirkpatrick.....245
CONSTABLE.	
Isaac Stewart.....180	No opposition.
ANNEXATION TO ALLEGHENY.	
For annexation.....218	Against annexation.....74

Meeting of Councils—Election of City Officers.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Crawford, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson, and President Steel.

Messrs. McEwen and McCarthy, new members, who was absent at the organization of Councils, being present, the oath of office was administered to them by President McAuley.

The Councils then met in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Barnhill, Boggs, Ford, Hemphill, Hostess, Jones, Mawhinney, McQuewan, McClelland, McGowan, Patchell, Rebman, Reed, Roberts, Robb, Seibert, Sloan, Tomlinson, Torley, Verner, Weldin, Welsh and Steel, President.

The minutes of the meeting held on Friday morning, for the purpose of organizing, were read and approved.

The Councils then went into joint session, and proceeded to elect city officers to serve for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Recording Registrator—Henry J. Moore.
City Assessor—J. B. Newman.
City Gauger—J. B. Nobbs.
Superintendent of Market—Captain S. Kilgore.
Clerk of Markets—E. Asper
Monongahela Wharfmaster—William Kennedy.
Allegheny Wharfmaster—Robert Hill.
Salt Inspector—C. A. Barr.
Inspector of Ashes—J. Mc. King.
Inspector of Tobacco—Frank Neyman.
City Printers—*Gazette* and *Dispatch*.
City Printer, German—*Freie Presse*.
City Job Printers—Errett & Anderson.
Street Commissioners—First District, John Hunter. Second District, Wm. Kinnan.
Superintendent of Water Works—Joseph French.
Assessor of Water Rents—Edward S. Wright.
Board Measurers: First Ward—Robt. Wagner. Second Ward—Joseph Wiseman. Third Ward—James McMaster. Fourth Ward—Rowen McClure. Fifth Ward—Dan Hasle. Sixth Ward—John L. Brown. Seventh Ward—Richard Donaldson. Eighth Ward—I. J. Wills. Ninth Ward—Samuel Mitchell. Tenth Ward—David Sims.
Bark Measurer—John Pollock.
Messenger to Committee—Captain S. B. Cooper.

The above persons were nominated at the late Republican caucus on Monday evening, and there was no opposition, they were elected unanimously.

Mr. McAuley, Chairman, read the the following list of Standing Committees:

FINANCE—S. C.—Phillips, Brown, McEwen, McAuley, President; C. C.—McQuewan, Tomlinson, McClelland, Hemphill, Steel, President.

WATER—S. C.—Brown, Armstrong, Shipton, and Coffin; C. C.—McMillan, Weldin, Barnhill, Fawcett and Jones.

STREETS—S. C.—McMillan, McLaughlin, White and Gallagher; C. C.—Hare, O'Neil, Weldon, Boggs, Ford and Sloan.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS—S. C.—Tanner and Thompson; C. C.—Patchell, Ford and Roenigk.

MONONGAHELA WHARF.—S. C. Morrow and Coffin; C. C. Patchell, Reed and House.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.—S. C. Thompson; C. C. Verner and Brush.

ORDINANCE—S. C. McCarthy and Morrow; C. C. Sloan, Jones and Roenigk.

GAS LIGHTING—S. C. Shipton and Dickson; C. C. Rebaugh, Welsh and Verner.

POLICE—S. C. Phillips and Tanner; C.C. Hare, Ford and Reed.

FIRE ENGINES AND HOSE—S. C. Wilson and Tanner; C.C. Reed, Boggs and Welsh.

MARKETS—S. C. Reese and Crawford; C. C. Robb, Seibert and Tomlinson.

CITY PRINTING—Low and Crawford; C. C. Rebman, Beck and Roberts.

WOODEN BUILDINGS—S. C. Wilson and White; C. C. Beck, McCelland and House.

APPEALS FROM CITY ASSESSMENTS—S. C. Dickson and Low; C. C. Mawhinney, Boggs and Patchell.

RAILROADS—S. C. Thompson and McCarthy; C. C. Mawhinney, Robb and Rebaugh.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—S. C. Reese; C. C. Hare and Torley.

Mr. J. B. Nobbs, on behalf of the city officers elect, tendered an invitation to Councils to meet them at the Merchant's Hotel, upon adjournment, and partake of a supper that had been prepared for the occasion. The invitation was accepted.

The Select branch then retired to their chamber and adjourned without transacting any further business.

Mr. Mcquewan presented a communication from Mr. J. Mills, or the First ward, in regard to his water taxes, which was read and referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Ford offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the attention of the Water Committee be directed to the inadequate supply of water in many portions of the city, and they are hereby requested to ask the necessary appropriation for remedying the evil. Referred to Water Committee.

On motion adjourned.

SUPPER TO THE CITY COUNCILS.—Upon the adjournment of Councils last evening, the members of both branches, together with a number of invited guests, proceeded to the Merchants' Hotel, on Smithfield street, and partook of an excellent supper. The entertainment was furnished by the city officers elect, and upon the conclusion of the repast toasts and sentiments appropriate to the occasion were responded to.

A SURE FILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circular free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address F. E. Bonsaime, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

Annual Election for Directors of National and Savings Banks.

The annual election of Directors of the various National Banks in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, and the National Trust Company and Pittsburgh Savings Bank, to serve for the year 1867, took place yesterday afternoon at their several banking houses. The following is a complete list of the Directors elected in the several banks:

First National Bank of Pittsburgh—James Laughlin, Wm K Nimick, Robert S Hays, Alex Speer, Thomas Wightman, Francis G Bailey, John H Ralston, Wm H Ewing, John W Riddle.

Second National Bank of Pittsburgh—G E Warner, Jake Hill, John Heath, Samuel Lewis, W M Gormly, Wm Cooper, L Heilbroner, Jacob Painter, John D Thompson.

Third National Bank of Pittsburgh—Wm E Schmertz, Aug Harjle, Samuel H Hartman, Louis Morgenstern, Benjamin Gee, Henry W Oliver, Jr, James S McCord, R Honegger, Chas Meyran.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh—Thos Donnelly, D M Smith, Thomas Smith, R H Long, N P Bigley, John M Horner, John C Couch, James M Bailey, T J Bigerton.

German National Bank of Pittsburgh—Augustus Roesler, Adolphus Groetzinger, Jos Keeling, Thomas C Dickson, Wm Haslage, Jos Lang, Anthony Meyer, E H Myers, Paul Hinkhaus.

National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh—Alfred Patterson, William Reed, William S Haven, Charles Lockhart, John Mellon, James McCandless, William H Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, William Douglass.

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh—Joshua Rhodes, C C Hussey, Thomas S Blair, Reese Owens, J T Wood, H H Galway, W Cook, R Charles W Batchelor.

Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh—John Alexander Bradley, William M. Faber, John H. Ingraham, William Metz, William F McKee, John F Bravo, William Vankirk, Samuel M Kier, S B McElroy.

Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh—James B Murray, Alexander Nimick, John H Sawyer, Thomas Bell, John D Scott, John S. Caufield, Mark W Watson, John Semple, Thomas M Howe, David McCandless, Alexander Ewing, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., Thomas J Hoskinson.

Citizens National Bank of Pittsburgh—Geo A Berry, Wm H Denniston, John S Dilworth, H L Fahnestock, Geo S Head, Springer Harbaugh, Wm Mcelroy, Jay Reynolds, Frank Rahm.

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh—W B Holmes, William Carr, Alex Gordon, John Holmes, Henry Holmes, Edward Howe, A. U. Howard, H S Mckee, John Orr, Philip Reymer, C Yeager, W H Smith, B A Wolf.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.—Henry L Bollman, Benjamin Rush, Bredford, Wilson Cunningham, E M Fulton, R H Hertzog, Henry Lloyd, Wm Rea, R B Sterling, J P Tanner.

Union National Bank of Pittsburgh—J R McCune, David M Stewart, Joseph Horne, John Marshall, Burchfield, James Rees, Wm Stevenson, Andrew Lysle, George Wilson.

National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh.—Samuel Rea, Benjamin F Jones, Byron H Painter, George W Hamilton, Barclay Preston, John W Chalfant, George Black, James I Bennett, Ross S Clarke, David Richey, Richard C Gray.

Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh—James McAnlis, And D Smith, Henry Irwin, Daniel Euwer, David Fitzsimmons, David Hostetter, Jacob L Schwartz, James Herriman, Richard Hays, John Watt, Chas J Clarke, Wm Phillips, Hugh Lusk Brown.

Farmers' Deposit National Bank.—James Marshall, John Scott, John McDevitt, Samuel George, Wm Walker, S B Robison, Charles Arbuckle.

Pittsburgh Saving Bank—Andrew Ackley, J Stockdale, Jonathan Hughes, W H Evans, Andrew Jackson, Henry Metzgar, E S Ward, R Watson, Jr, Bert Bell.

National Trust Company, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh—Robert Dickson, John H Ralston, Jacob Ahl, M Taylor, Esq., Joseph Lang, Henry Friday, Wm Crawford, Jr, James Taylor, Wm B Bridell, Charles Sellers, Chas H Armstrong, Wm Smith, John Herron.

First National Bank of Allegheny.—T. H Nevin, Wm Boyd, Charles Arbuckle, Arthur Thompson, John Thompson, (Allegheny), Wm Harbaugh, Henry Gerwig, John Dean, R. J. Cocuran.

Second National Bank of Allegheny—John Brown, Jr, James Lockhart, William Smith, I. McCullough, H McNeil, A Groetzinger, N N Vogtlitz.

First National Bank, Birmingham—Dr B A Wolfe, George Duncan, James Fawcett, Wm S McKee, Peter Haberman, Joseph Walton, John Redmen.

Do You Know Her?

The Child Stealer.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

John Koehline, a resident of Birmingham, was found guilty of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for sixty days.

Jacob Lang was tried on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, but the prosecution failed to make out a case and the defendant was discharged.

Sam'l Stevenson was indicted for malicious mischief. Catharine Kalb, the prosecuting witness, testified that defendant had damaged a pump on her premises in Manchester, by throwing stones therein with a malicious intent. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to mercy. The court then sentenced him to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

Patrick Murphy, who resides in the vicinity of Old Pedlar, was tried for stealing a hog from Charles Burning. Jury out.

Philip and George Seib were next tried for the larceny of forty bushels of corn, valued at twenty-five dollars, the property of William Schaum. The plaintiff rented a field to defendants, and in October last the rent not being paid, levied upon the corn, which was found in a shed. The defendants afterwards removed the corn, hence the present suit. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

David B. Bills vs. Jacob Wills and Amley Wills and wife. This was an appeal from a former decision. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $100.

John Ancoe's executors, vs. John Brown. Action to recover on a promissory note. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The following desulting jurors were fined twenty five dollars, and attachments ordered to be issued against them: Sabastian Heiter, Abraham Keiser, John McMurtry, David Stewart, John Gill, C. C. Harris and James Reed.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The only case tried in this court yesterday was that of Adams & Bird vs. John C. Lupe. This was an action to recover damages for injury sustained to plaintiffs' reputation and business. The parties are tanners, and are engaged in business in Allegheny city. The plaintiffs allege that some months since they purchased a quantity of tan bark in Indiana county, and loaded it in cars for shipment to Allegheny. Before the bark had been forwarded, defendant visited Indiana county, and by representing that plaintiffs were insolvent, induced it for his own use. The amount of damages claimed is $5,000. After the case had been on trial for several hours, the defendant's counsel moved a non-suit. Judge Hampton reserved his decision in the matter until to-day, and the Court adjourned.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FOR A LADY.—Now that everybody is investing more or less spare cash in the way of making their friends happy, we have a word of advice to people of sense, to wit: That the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, sold at No. 27 Fifth street, is the most appropriate and valuable gift to a lady that could be made. We designate the Wheeler & Wilson because it is universally admitted to be superior to any other in use. Their orders for this purpose have already been unusually numerous.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a falsehood that is to say, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand aggravated cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In Winter and early Spring, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. In the appetite to be bailked to accommodate the digestive organs? Not so; for the frame would lack its nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the toe sis to perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, as pleasantly, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it, as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY RAILROADS.

Pan Hdle, Wayne & Chicago R. R.

W Matthews, 1 bdl scrap iron, 37 cft bbls; D McCartney, 1 cars flour, 1 do bran, 1 do apples, 35 sacks oats; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 box saws, 1 bdl shovels; Schrig & Harries, 10 bundles broom handles; R R Matthews & Co 10 do; seibert & Morgan, 1 box merchandise; W Worden, 10 bundles brooms handles; Hussey, Wells & Co, 4 bbls steel scraps; A Holstein, 10 bundles prepared paper, 2 do glue; Boyd, Hilt calf, 2 bbls tallow; Wm Bingham, 1 car hay, 270 sacks oats; A J Hagan, 2 do; J Holmes, 2 do; H Hill, 1 do; Hill Harper, G W Snyder, 1 box dried fruit; Beckham & Long, 12 corn shellers, 3 boxes hardware; Muir & Davidson, 1 do; Wm Cook & Bro, 7 sacks buckwheat flour; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 200 bundles paper; M A Anderson, 2 bbls apples; Godfrey, Clark & Co, 11 sacks rags; John Morehead & Co, 2 bbls linseed; C Mullin, 1 car old scrap iron, 2 cars scrap do; A Taylor, 45 sacks cradle scythes; Bell & Hartley, 10 pigs lead; J P Hann & Co, 18 dressed hogs; J Fullerton 1 do; J W Taylor, 5 do; Richards & Hartley, 100